

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY
(formerly National Bureau of Standards-NBS)

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS248-64

**VINYL-COATED GLASS FIBER INSECT
SCREENING AND LOUVER CLOTH**

Commercial Standard CS248-64, Vinyl-Coated Glass Fiber Insect Screening and Louver Cloth, was withdrawn by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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The following standard was used to replace CS248-64:

ASTM Standard D3656, Insect Screening and Louver Cloth Woven from Vinyl-Coated Glass Yarns.

ASTM standards are under the jurisdiction and responsibility of the ASTM Technical Committees/Subcommittees (examples: Committee D13 on Textiles and the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D13.18 on Glass Fiber and Its Products, Committee F15 on Consumer Products).

For assistance and additional information concerning the subject and/or copies, contact:

ASTM International
(American Society for Testing and Materials-ASTM)
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Telephone: (610) 832-9585/-9500, Fax: (610) 832-9555
Technical Committees Fax: (610) 832-9666
<http://www.astm.org> (click on standards or technical committees, etc.).

WITHDRAWN

COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS248-64

Supersedes CS248-62

Vinyl-Coated Glass Fiber Insect Screening and Louver Cloth

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**A recorded
voluntary standard of the
trade published by
the U.S. Department
of Commerce**



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Office of Commodity Standards

EFFECTIVE DATE

Having been passed through the regular procedures of the Office of Commodity Standards (formerly the Commodity Standards Division, Office of Technical Services; transferred to the National Bureau of Standards July 1, 1963), and approved by the acceptors hereinafter listed, this Commercial Standard is issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, effective February 17, 1964.

LUTHER H. HODGES, *Secretary*.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

Commercial Standards are developed by manufacturers, distributors, and users in cooperation with the Office of Commodity Standards of the National Bureau of Standards. Their purpose is to establish quality criteria, standard methods of test, rating, certification, and labeling of manufactured commodities, and to provide uniform bases for fair competition.

The adoption and use of a Commercial Standard is voluntary. However, when reference to a Commercial Standard is made in contracts, labels, invoices, or advertising literature, the provisions of the standard are enforceable through usual legal channels as a part of the sales contract.

Commercial Standards originate with the proponent industry. The sponsors may be manufacturers, distributors, or users of the specific product. One of these three elements of industry submits to the Office of Commodity Standards the necessary data to be used as the basis for developing a standard of practice. The office by means of assembled conferences or letter referenda, or both, assists the sponsor group in arriving at a tentative standard of practice and thereafter refers it to the other elements of the same industry for approval or for constructive criticism that will be helpful in making any necessary adjustments. The regular procedure of the office assures continuous servicing of each Commercial Standard through review and revision whenever, in the opinion of the industry, changing conditions warrant such action.

SIMPLIFIED PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS

Under a similar procedure the Office of Commodity Standards cooperates with industries in the establishment of Simplified Practice Recommendations. Their purpose is to eliminate avoidable waste through the establishment of standards of practice for sizes, dimensions, varieties, or other characteristics of specific products; to simplify packaging practices; and to establish simplified methods of performing specific tasks.

Vinyl-Coated Glass Fiber Insect Screening and Louver Cloth

(2nd Edition)

[Effective February 17, 1964]

1. PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Commercial Standard is to provide a nationally recognized standard of quality for vinyl-coated glass fiber insect screening and louver cloth, and to promote fair marketing practices and a better understanding between manufacturers, distributors, and users of these products. It is also intended to assist ultimate users by designating the sizes and types of these products that are generally available in the industry.

2. SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

2.1 **Scope.**—This Standard gives the nomenclature, definitions, and general requirements for commercial standard glass fiber insect screening designed and woven primarily for installation in or on any dwelling, patio, screen enclosure, building or structure, for the purpose of preventing the ingress of flies, mosquitoes, or other insects. This Standard specifies the requirements for weatherability, flame resistance, color stability, bond and bursting strength, stiffness, and other chemical and physical characteristics of the product. Test procedures for determining these properties are described. A recommended form for declaring compliance with this Standard is also included.

2.2 **Classification.**—Glass fiber insect screening is produced in two basic types and in mesh sizes to afford the required strength and insect protection.

Type 1 glass fiber screening is woven of vinyl-coated filaments having a nominal diameter of 0.013 in.

Type 2 glass fiber screening is woven of vinyl-coated filaments having a nominal diameter of 0.011 in.

The mesh sizes, widths, and colors listed in table 1 are considered standard stock items. They are in general use and demand, and are the items most readily available. Other constructions, widths, and colors, as well as various lengths, are usually available by special order. Products that meet all applicable requirements given herein, but are not listed in table 1, may nevertheless be considered as complying with this Standard and may be so labeled provided the actual construction, width, and color are clearly indicated. (See pars. 7.1 and 7.2.)

TABLE 1. Generally available mesh sizes, width, and colors

Product	Type	Yarn diam. (nominal)	Standard construc- tion ¹ mesh sizes	Standard widths (min)	Colors
Glass fiber insect screening.	1	<i>in.</i> 0.013	18×14	<i>in.</i> 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72, 84.	Gray, aquamarine dark green, bronze.
	1	.013	20×20	36, 42, 48, 60, 72-----	Gray, aquamarine dark green, ² bronze. ²
	2	.011	18×16	18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 54.	Gray. ³
	2	.011	20×20	36, 42, 48, 54-----	Gray. ³
Glass fiber louver cloth.	1	.013	8×8	6, 8, 12, 36-----	Gray, aquamarine.

¹ The number preceding the "X" in the construction designation indicates the number of warp (longitudinal) ends per inch of screen width and the number following the "X" indicates the number of filling (crosswise) ends per inch in the screen width. Either type 1 or type 2 is available in 18×18 mesh on special order.

² Green and bronze screening in 20×20 construction is generally "Woven to Order."

³ Other standard colors are available "Woven to Order".

3. DEFINITIONS

3.1 Vinyl-coated glass fiber insect screening.—Screening woven from vinyl-resin coated, continuous filament, glass fiber yarns: to afford protection against mosquitoes as well as flies and other insects.

3.2 Vinyl-coated glass fiber louver cloth.—Louver cloth woven from vinyl-resin-coated, continuous filament, glass fiber yarns. This product is used extensively in soffit and louver vents to prevent ingress of larger insects, birds and airborne litter, while at the same time providing for adequate ventilation and air circulation.

3.3 Mesh.—The width of one opening plus the thickness of one yarn; it is alternatively considered as being the distance from the center of one yarn to the center of the next adjacent yarn. The technical designation of the "mesh count" of glass fiber insect screening or louver cloth is the number of meshes per linear inch, in both the warp and the filling directions. When used as a common designation of the "mesh size" insect screening or louver cloth, the word "mesh" is accepted as meaning the number of yarns per linear inch in both warp and filling directions.

4. REQUIREMENTS

4.1 General.—All vinyl-coated glass fiber insect screening and louver cloth labeled or otherwise designated as complying with this Commercial Standard shall meet all of the following requirements as determined in accordance with the test methods described in sec. 5.

4.2 Widths.—Standard widths are as listed in table 1. Products shall be measured perpendicular to the warp including the selvage. The permissible tolerance shall be plus ¼ in., minus 0 in.

4.3 Selvage.—Insect screening or louver cloth having a width of 18 in. or more may be specified with one selvage or with no selvage (i.e., cut-to-size), and may be considered standard, provided that these slit or cut-to-size pieces conform with all other applicable requirements of this Commercial Standard and the actual size is clearly indicated.

4.4 Roll lengths.—Each roll of insect screening or louver cloth

complying with the Standard shall contain not less than 100 lin ft and shall contain not more than two pieces per roll with no piece less than 10 lin ft in length. Two-piece rolls shall contain not less than 101 lin ft.

4.5 Mesh counts.—The standard mesh sizes are given in table 1 and the mesh counts as defined in 3.3 shall be determined in accordance with par. 5.2. A tolerance of plus or minus 0.5 mesh will be permitted. There are no tolerance requirements within 0.5 in. of the selvage.

4.6 Basin yarn.—Glass fiber insect screening, type 1, shall be woven from vinyl-resin-coated, continuous filament, glass fiber yarns, which before weaving shall have an average diameter of 0.013 in. plus or minus 0.001 in. as determined in accordance with par. 5.3.¹ Glass fiber insect screening, type 2, shall be woven from vinyl-resin-coated continuous filament glass fiber yarns which before weaving shall have an average diameter of 0.011 in. plus or minus 0.001 in. as determined in accordance with par. 5.3.¹ Well-made heat splices will be permitted providing they show no tails (unbonded or unfused yarn ends) and do not exceed 1 in. in length. Knots will not be permitted. Uncoated sections of yarn will not be permitted. Coated yarn splices shall not exceed 1 splice per square foot of product, nor more than 15 per standard roll.

4.7 Weight.—The minimum average weight for each product shall be as specified in table 2, and shall be determined in accordance with par. 5.4

4.8 Bond strength.—Yarns as specified in 4.6 shall be bonded at each contact or cross-over point into the standard mesh counts shown in table 1. The weave stability of the finished products shall comply with the applicable minimum bond strengths specified in table 2. Bond strengths shall be determined in accordance with par. 5.5

4.9 Bursting strength.—The minimum average Mullen bursting strength of the finished products shall be as specified in table 2, and shall be determined in accordance with par. 5.6.

4.10 Accelerated weathering.—The minimum average Mullen burst strength for each product after accelerated weathering shall be as specified in table 2 and shall be determined in accordance with par. 5.7.

4.11 Stiffness.—The minimum and maximum average stiffness requirement for each type product except 8 x 8 shall be as specified in table 3 and shall be determined in accordance with par. 5.8. There are no stiffness requirements for 8 x 8 mesh.

TABLE 2.—*Minimum average weight and strength properties*

Property and unit of measurement	Insect screening				Louver cloth, Type 1
	Type 1		Type 2		
	18×14	20×20	18×16	20×20	
Weight in oz/yd ²	4.5	5.5	3.0	4.0	2.0
Bond strength in lb/in. width.....	40	75	20	25	2.5
Burst strength in Mullen points:					
Before exposure.....	180	250	96	160	80.0
After 480 hr exposure.....	150	200	80	130	60.0

¹ Because of fusing of the yarns in the heat-bonding process, there is no positive means of checking this average diameter in the finished product.

TABLE 3.—Average stiffness requirements

Type	Gurley index	
	Minimum	Maximum
1	14	22
2	8	14

4.12 Color stability.—There shall be no more than a slight uniform change in the original color after 480 hr Weatherometer exposure. At 960 hr Weatherometer exposure the shade of the original color may noticeably change, provided such change is uniform. Exposure test shall be made in accordance with par. 5.7. A slight change is defined as one that is perceptible with difficulty.

4.13 Ignition loss.—The loss in weight due to ignition for each product shall be not less than 50 percent for type 1 and 55 percent for type 2 when tested in accordance with par. 5.9.

4.14 Flame resistance.—The screening or louver cloth shall not burn for longer than 10 sec. after removal of flame when tested in accordance with par. 5.10.

4.15 Blocking resistance.—The screening or louver cloth shall show no transfer of vinyl-resin coating from one surface to the other when tested in accordance with par. 5.11.

4.16 Workmanship.—All commercial standard glass fiber screening and louver cloth shall be made of high grade material with good workmanship. Products shall be free from any defects that might affect serviceability or appearance except those permitted herein. The openings between yarns shall be uniform, unoccluded, and sufficiently large to provide for adequate ventilation and air circulation, consistent with the mesh construction specified in par. 4.5.

5. METHODS OF TEST

5.1 General.—Test specimens shall be conditioned for 24 hrs. at laboratory atmospheric conditions of 73.4 °F (23 °C) plus or minus 1.8°F (1°C) room temperature, and 50 percent plus or minus 4 percent relative humidity. The average result for the indicated number of test specimens shall be used to determine conformance with this Standard.

5.2 Mesh count determination.—Mesh count in the direction of the warp and filling yarns shall be determined by counting the yarns for any interval of one continuous linear foot starting not less than 0.5 in. from the selvage and dividing the result by 12.

5.3 Yarn diameter determination.—The diameter of the yarn shall be determined before weaving with a dial micrometer² capable of reading to 0.0005 in. Ten specimens shall be tested, and readings shall be made immediately upon contact.

5.4 Weight determination.—Weight determination shall be made on two specimens in accordance with par. 5.9.1.

² An example of a suitable instrument for field use is the Starrett Dial Micrometer, Model 170, manufactured by the L. S. Starrett Co., Athol, Mass., or equivalent. An example of a laboratory type instrument is Textile Gauge Model 59B-7, manufactured by the Federal Product Corporation, 7140 Eddy St., Providence, R.I., 02901, or equivalent.

5.5 Bond strength test.—The warp and fill heat-set bond strength (degree of fusing in the tentering or heat-bonding process) shall be determined by the 45° bias strip test method described below.

5.5.1 Specimens.—With the aid of a metal template, a razor blade, and a 45° triangle cut five specimens each 1-in. by 6-in. at an angle of 45° to the warp direction of the product. (Use warp yarn for triangular alignment.) No specimen shall be taken nearer to the selvage than $\frac{1}{5}$ the width of the screening or louver cloth.

5.5.2 Apparatus.—Use a tensile tester of the pendulum type as described in the latest edition of American Society for Testing and Materials, Standard D76, "Specification for Textile Testing Machines".³ The 1- by 3-in. faces of the clamps shall be covered with cardboard approximately 0.011 in. thick to prevent slippage or crushing of the specimen.

5.5.3 Procedure.—Adjust the space between the clamps of the tensile tester to 3 in. and fasten the specimen symmetrically in the clamps. Apply load at the rate of 12 in./min. and record the required load to pull the specimen completely apart. Discard result on any specimen which slips in the clamps and test another specimen.

5.6 Bursting strength test.—The bursting strength shall be determined on three specimens in accordance with the latest edition of TAPPI Standard Method T-403, Bursting Strength.⁴ Face the top and bottom clamps of the burst test machine with rubber gasketing material 0.025 in. thick with beveled edges, or its equivalent.

5.7 Accelerated weathering test.—Accelerated weathering test shall be conducted in accordance with Method 6151 of the latest issue of Federal Test Method Standard 141, Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Materials; Methods of Inspection, Sampling, and Testing.⁵ Immediately after the designated weathering period, the specimens shall be allowed to dry for a minimum of 24 hr under the conditions specified in par. 5.1, and then be tested for bursting strength as specified in par. 5.6. Three test results shall be determined on material subjected to 480 hr accelerated weathering.

5.8 Stiffness test.—The stiffness shall be determined in accordance with the following test method.

5.8.1 Specimen.—Cut 3 specimens, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ in., with the longer dimension parallel to the selvage. Specimens should be selected so that the filling and warp yarns are perpendicular at all points, and should be cut so that the $\frac{1}{2}$ in. widths of 18 by 14 screen contain 9 ends, 10 ends for 20 by 20 screen, and 4 ends for 8 by 8 cloth.

5.8.2 Apparatus.—Use a motor driven Gurley stiffness tester or its equivalent.⁶

5.8.3 Procedure.—Insert the specimen into the clamp of the tester taking precaution in seating it all the way down and in locating it centrally so that the bottom end will be parallel with the vane. Test the specimens with a gage length of 1 in. The gage length is the length of the specimen between the clamp and the vane of the tester. Select

³ The latest editions of ASTM standards referenced herein are obtainable from the American Society for Testing & Materials, 1916 Race St., Phila., Pa.

⁴ Copies of TAPPI standard T-403 are obtainable from the Technical Assn. of the Pulp and Paper Industry, 360 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y., 10017.

⁵ Copies of the Federal Test Method Standard and of the Federal Specification referenced herein are obtainable from the Business Service Center, Regional Office Building, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C., 20407. Prices should be obtained in advance.

⁶ The new Gurley testing equipment may be purchased from the Gurley Instrument Co., Troy, N.Y.

a suitable weight to accomodate the stiffness of the specimen and attach it to the pointer at one of the three positions provided.

Actuate the tester by depressing either the right- or left-hand button, thus applying a load to the free end of the specimen by the movement of the vane out of vertical. The scale reading is the greatest when the end of the specimen clears or is about to clear the vane. Depress the opposite button permitting the specimen to swing in the opposite direction and note the reading. The result of each of six tests should be obtained (one in each direction on each of the three specimens), and the average reported.

When the weights are used in various positions, the index readings should be multiplied by the constants given in table 4 to obtain a common index number. Calculate the common stiffness index number on all specimens to the nearest 0.1.

TABLE 4.—*Constants for stiffness test*

Gram weight	Position	Multiply scale by:
5	Top.....	1
5	Center.....	2
5	Bottom.....	4
25	Top.....	5
25	Center.....	10
25	Bottom.....	20
50	Top.....	10
50	Center.....	20
50	Bottom.....	40

5.9 Ignition loss test.—The resultant loss in weight due to ignition at 1200° F is the amount of coating (plus a small percentage of ash) on the product, and shall be determined by the following test method:

5.9.1 Specimens.—Place a 6.75- by 6.75-in. flat metal template on the product so that the sides of the template are at 45° to the warp and filling yarns. Cut two specimens accurately to the size of the template with a razor blade. The test specimens will be 0.01 in. larger than the template due to the thickness of the razor blade, and for convenience in calculation, the specimens should therefore measure 6.76 by 6.76 in. with a tolerance of plus or minus 0.01 in. (The weight of the product in ounces per square yard is equal to the weight of this size sample in grams, and the same sample is often used for the weight determination in par. 5.4.)

5.9.2 Apparatus.—Use a balance sensitive to 0.0001 g., and a furnace designed to heat to 1200° F plus or minus 25° F by electrical resistance and which can be controlled to plus or minus 25° F. Inside dimensions of the furnace should be 6 by 6 by 6 in. A Nichrome wire will be needed for holding the specimen in the furnace.

5.9.3 Procedure.—Weigh the specimen on the balance to the nearest 0.0001 g and record this figure as the original weight. Insert the specimen, held on the pointed end of a Nichrome wire, into the furnace at 1200 °F plus or minus 25 °F. Continue ignition until all combustible material has been consumed. This end point may be evidenced by the absence of smoke, carbon, and odor. (The required ignition may be checked by weighing the specimens, repeating the ignition and weighing again. If the latter weight is no less than the first, ignition was complete.) Allow the specimen to cool to room

temperature. Weigh the specimen to the nearest 0.0001 g and record this figure as the weight after ignition.

5.10 Flame resistance test.—Flame resistance shall be determined using the apparatus and specimens as described in the latest issue of ASTM Designation D568, Method of Test for Flammability of Plastics 0.50 Inch and Under in Thickness. The flame source shall be applied for 10 sec, then removed and the time that the specimen continues to burn recorded. Three specimens shall be tested and the results reported.

5.11 Blocking resistance test.—Blocking shall be determined on three specimens in accordance with Method 5872 of the latest issue of Federal Specification CCC-T-191, Textile Test Method, except that the specimen shall be folded in a "Z" fold and placed in an oven for 6 hrs at 165 °F with a weight of 3 psi compressing it.

6. PACKING AND PACKAGING

6.1 Packing.—Unless otherwise specified, the insect screening or louver cloth shall be rolled and secured on a cardboard tube. The product shall be packaged in such a manner that no overlapping (telescoping) shall occur at the end of the tube.

6.2 Packaging.—Unless otherwise specified, the insect screening or louver cloth shall be enclosed in such commonly used commercial containers or wrappings that will insure their acceptance by common or other carriers for safe transportation to the ultimate point of delivery, at the lowest applicable rate.

7. CERTIFICATION AND LABELING

7.1 Labeling.—It is recommended that the symbol of this Standard, CS248-64, the type, the mesh count, color, and width of the product enclosed in the package be shown on the outside wrappings or cover of each roll of insect screening or louver cloth conforming to this Standard.

7.2 Certification of shipments.—In order to assure the purchaser that he is receiving vinyl-coated glass fiber insect screening or louver cloth that complies with the requirements of this Commercial Standard, it is recommended that, in addition to the above markings on each roll, the following statement be shown in a conspicuous place, such as on invoices, in sales literature, and in catalogs:

"This Vinyl-Coated Glass Fiber Insect Screening (Louver Cloth) complies with all requirements of Commercial Standard CS248-64 as developed by the trade under the procedures of the Office of Commodity Standards, NBS, United States Department of Commerce."

Name or Trademark of Manufacturer

HISTORY OF PROJECT

The first edition of this voluntary trade standard was established at the request of the major producers of this commodity. Two proposals were submitted to the trade for consideration, and after substantial trade support was recorded, CS248-62 for Vinyl-Coated Glass Fiber Insect Screening and Louver Cloth, was issued effective on November 26, 1962.

Current Edition: On June 20, 1963, the Chairman of the Standing Committee requested a revision of Commercial Standard CS248-62, Vinyl-Coated Glass Fiber Insect Screening, to include a new 18 by 16 mesh screening as well as the standard 20 by 20 mesh size woven of 0.011 in. diameter fibrous glass filaments. A proposed revision of CS248-62 which was submitted with the request was referred to the other members of the Standing Committee on July 23, 1963 for their consideration. After approval by the Standing Committee, the standard was reviewed for technical adequacy by other divisions of the National Bureau of Standards. On December 2, 1963 the Recommended Revision was widely distributed to the trade for acceptance. A number of endorsements in the form of signed acceptances from individual fiber glass yarn producers, coaters, weavers, as well as from distributors and users of glass fiber insect screening were received, and were considered sufficiently representative of general trade support to indicate effective use. Accordingly, the publication of the new standard, designated CS248-64, for Vinyl-Coated Glass Fiber Insect Screening and Louver Cloth, was announced on January 17, 1964 to become effective for new production on February 17, 1964.

Project Manager: Wm. H. Furcolow, Office of Commodity Standards, National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Technical Adviser: Dr. Gordon M. Kline, Chief, Organic and Fibrous Materials Division, National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The following individuals comprise the membership of the Standing Committee, which is organized by the industry to review, prior to circulation for acceptance, revisions proposed to keep the standard abreast of progress. Each organization nominated its own representative. Comment concerning the standard and suggestions for revision may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the Office of Commodity Standards, National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, which acts as secretary for the Committee.

Representing manufacturers, coaters, and weavers:

JOSEPH F. ROHS, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., National Bank Bldg., Toledo, Ohio, 43601 (Chairman).

RICHARD C. HORTON, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., 1460 Broadway, New York, N.Y., 10036.

GLEN P. GASAWAY, Lumite Division, Chicopee Manufacturing Corp., Buford, Ga.

Representing distributors:

A. J. ROSALINA, George Worthington Co., 802 W. St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio, 44101.

H. E. SAVAGE, Bostwick Braun Co., Cor. of Summit & Monroe Sts., Toledo, Ohio, 43601.

EDWIN M. PENNEY, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa., 15222.

Representing users:

PAUL BLATT, Win-Check Industries, Moonachie Ave., Moonachie, N.J.

ANTHONY CHIMIENTI, Capitol Products Corp., P.O. Box 69, Mechanicsburg, Pa. Screen Manufacturers Association (invited to name a representative).

ACCEPTORS

The manufacturers, distributors, users, and others listed below have individually indicated in writing their acceptance of this Commercial Standard prior to its publication. The acceptances indicate an intention to utilize the Standard as far as practicable, but reserve the right to depart from it as may be deemed desirable. The list is published to show the extent of recorded public support for the Standard, and should not be construed as indicating that all products made by the acceptors actually comply with its requirements.

Products that meet all requirements of the standard may be identified as such by a certificate, grade mark, or label. Purchasers are encouraged to require such specific representation of compliance, which may be given by the manufacturer whether or not he is listed as an acceptor.

ASSOCIATIONS

(General Support)

American Institute of Architects, Washington, D.C.
American Specification Institute, Chicago, Ill.
Architectural Aluminum Manufacturers Association, Chicago, Ill.

Home Manufacturers Association, Washington, D.C.

Michigan Association of the Traveling Lumber & Sash & Door Salesmen, Detroit, Mich.

Plywood Research Foundation, Tacoma, Wash.

Society of the Plastics Industry Association, New York, N.Y.

FIRMS AND OTHER INTERESTS

A-I Louvre Window Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.

Academy Manufacturing Co., Gardena, Calif.
Air Control Products, Inc., North Miami Beach, Fla.; Woodsville, Tex., and Merced, Calif.

Air Control Products, Inc., Miami, Fla.

Air Master Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.

Aire-Lite Industries, Inc., Hialeah, Fla.

Alford Manufacturing Co., Inc., Houston, Tex.

All-Temp Window Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio
Aluma Screen Panels, Inc., Miami, Fla. 33142.

Aluminum Detail Products, Seattle, Wash.
Aluminum Industries Corp., Cedarburg, Wis.

American Screen Manufacturing Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.

Ammann & Whitney, New York, N.Y.

Anjac Manufacturing Co., El Monte, Calif.

Anson & Gilkey Co., Merrill, Wis.

Baker Industries, Inc., St. Petersburg, Fla.

Baker, C. B., & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Benada Aluminum Co. of Minneapolis, Minn.

Better Buys, Inc., Oxford, Neb.

Blount Lumber Co., Lacona, N.Y.

Booker and Co., Inc., Tampa, Fla.

Brust & Brust, Milwaukee, Wis.

California Woven Products, Inc., Orange, Calif.

Camlet, J. Thomas, Garfield, N.J.

Capitol Products Corp., Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Caradco, Inc., Dubuque, Iowa

Centrall Millwork Co., Winter Park, Fla.

Chemical Products Corp., East Providence, R.I.

Chilton, J. E., Millwork & Lumber Co., Inc., Nashville, Tenn.

Climatrol Corp., Miami, Fla.

Conrad & Cummings, Binghamton, N.Y.

Dale & Maxey Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Denesen Co., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Detroit City Engineer's Office, Detroit, Mich.

DeVac, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Dierks Forests, Inc., Hot Springs, Ark.

Empire Metal Prod. Corp., Gardena, Calif.

Engineered Yarns, West Warwick, R.I.

Exeter Manufacturing Co., Exeter, N.H.

Fellheimer & Wagner, New York, N.Y.

Fiberlux Products, Inc., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

Flannagan, Eric G., and Sons, Henderson, N.C.

Flint Sash & Door Co., Inc., Flint, Mich.

Friendships Window Prod., Detroit, Mich.

Fullview Industries, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.

Fullview Industries, Inc., Glendale, Calif.

Gallatin Aluminum Products Co., Gallatin, Tenn.

Goshen Sash & Door Co., Inc., Goshen, Ind.

H & S Lumber Co., Charlotte, N.C.

Harbor Sales Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

Harnischfeger Homes, Inc., Port Washington, Wis.

Hehr Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Horton Glass Co., Inc., Corpus Christi, Tex.

Ideal Aluminum Co., Division of Cormac Chemical Corp., Cleveland, Ohio

Independent Screen Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Industrial Lamp Corp., Elkhart, Ind.

Insulation Engineers, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

International Paper Co., Long-Bell Division, Kansas City, Mo.

Jet Screen Manufacturing, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.

Johnson, J. W., Co., Bellwood, Ill.

Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, Ga.

Kemp, Bunch & Jackson, Jacksonville, Fla.

Kenron Awning & Window Corp., Chicago, Ill.

Kindem, Andrew A., & Sons, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Letts Thermoseal Window Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

Los Angeles, City of, Department of Public Works, Los Angeles, Calif.

Marvin Millwork, Warroad, Minn.

Mason City Millwork Co., Mason City, Iowa

Mayfair Industries, Inc., Lafayette, La.

McPhillips Manufacturing Co., Inc., Mobile, Ala.

FIRMS AND OTHER INTERESTS—Con.

Medallion Metal Products, Inc., Gardena, Calif.
 Metal Craft Products Co., Dallas, Tex.
 Metal Screen Corp., Miami, Fla.
 Miami Aluminum Products, Inc., North Miami, Fla.
 Miller, Miller & Associates, Terre Haute, Ind.
 Modern White Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Monarch Products Corp., Chicago, Ill.
 Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Morgan Co., Oshkosh, Wis.
 Morgan Millwork Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Nash Aluminum Products Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Nebraska, University of, Lincoln, Neb.
 Nuremburg, W. S., Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.
 Oklahoma Sash & Door Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Owens Corning Fiberglas Corp., Toledo, Ohio
 Pacific Industries, Modesto, Calif.
 Pan American Window Corp., Miami, Fla.
 Patzig Testing Laboratories, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa
 Peachtree Doors, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
 Pease Woodwork Co., Inc., Hamilton, Ohio
 Peerless Manufacturing Co., Inc., Reading, Pa.
 Peerless Products Co., Kansas City, Mo.
 Pioneer Wholesale Supply Co., Salt Lake City, Utah
 Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Plastic Woven Products, Inc., Paterson, N.J.
 Pyramid Products Co., Kansas City, Mo.
 Rinehimer Brothers Manufacturing Co., Elgin, Ill.
 Rinn-Scott Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Season-All Industries, Inc., Indiana, Pa.

Shower Door Company of America, Atlanta, Ga.
 Silver Line Manufacturing Co., Kenilworth, N.J.
 Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco, Calif.
 Spanjers, A. J., Co., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Spiegel, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
 Standard Home Service Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Stevens, J. P., & Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.
 Steves Sash & Door, Inc., Superior Woodwork Division, San Antonio, Tex.
 Sun Valley Industries, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
 Sun Valley Mobile Products, Inc., Sun Valley, Calif.
 Swan Lake Moulding Co., Klamath Falls, Oreg.
 Tallormade Industries, Inc., Marcellus, Mich.
 Tavart Co., Paramount, Calif.
 Tempeco Products Co., Robinson, Ill.
 Tennessee Building Products, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.
 Texas, University of, School of Architecture, Austin, Tex.
 Throop-Martin Co., Columbus, Ohio
 Todd Roberts Insulation Co., Wichita, Kans.
 Van Dyke, James H., and Assoc., Architect and Engineers, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Vogel, Willis A., Toledo, Ohio
 Wabash Screen Door Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Wally Watt, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 Warren Industries, Inc., Miami, Fla., and Clinton, Iowa
 Welch, Carroll E., Huntington, N.Y.
 Wepeco, Litchfield, Ill.
 Win-Chek Industries, Inc., Moonachie, N.J.
 Worthington, Geo. Co., Cleveland, Ohio
 Wright, L. C., Co., Oakland, Calif.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

GSA, Federal Supply Service, Standardization Division, Washington, D.C.
 Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of, Washington, D.C.
 Interior, Department of, Washington, D.C.

WITHDRAWN

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD

CS248-64 Vinyl-Coated Glass Fiber Insect Screening and Louver Cloth

If acceptance has not previously been filed, this sheet properly filled in, signed, and returned will provide for the recording of your organization as an acceptor of this Commercial Standard.

Date _____

Office of Commodity Standards
National Bureau of Standards
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20234

Gentlemen:

We believe that this Commercial Standard constitutes a useful standard of practice, and we individually plan to utilize it as far as practicable in the
production¹ distribution¹ purchase¹ testing¹
of this commodity.

We reserve the right to depart from the standard as we deem advisable.

We understand, of course, that only those articles which actually comply with the standard in all respects can be identified or labeled as conforming thereto.

Signature of authorized officer _____
(In ink)

(Kindly typewrite or print the following lines)

Name and title of above officer _____

Organization _____

(Fill in exactly as it should be listed)

Street address _____

City, State, and ZIP code _____

¹ Underscore the applicable words. Please see that separate acceptances are filed for all subsidiary companies and affiliates which should be listed separately as acceptors. In the case of related interest, trade associations, trade papers, etc., desiring to record their general support, the words "General support" should be added after the signature.

TO THE ACCEPTOR

The following statements answer the usual questions arising in connection with the acceptance and its significance:

1. *Enforcement.*—Commercial Standards are commodity specifications voluntarily established by mutual consent of those concerned. They present a common basis of understanding between the producer, distributor, and consumer and should not be confused with any plan of governmental regulation or control. The United States Department of Commerce has no regulatory power in the enforcement of their provisions, but since they represent the will of the interested groups as a whole, their provisions through usage soon become established as trade customs, and are made effective through incorporation into sales contracts by means of labels, invoices, and the like.

2. *The acceptor's responsibility.*—The purpose of Commercial Standards is to establish, for specific commodities, nationally recognized grades or consumer criteria, and the benefits therefrom will be measurable in direct proportion to their general recognition and actual use. Instances will occur when it may be necessary to deviate from the standard and the signing of an acceptance does not preclude such departures; however, such signature indicates an intention to follow the standard, where practicable, in the production, distribution, or consumption of the article in question.

3. *The Department's responsibility.*—The major function, performed by the Department of Commerce in the voluntary establishment of Commercial Standards on a nationwide basis is fourfold: First, to act as an unbiased coordinator to bring all interested parties together for the mutually satisfactory adjustment of trade standards; second, to supply such assistance and advice as past experience with similar programs may suggest; third, to canvass and record the extent of acceptance and adherence to the standard on the part of producers, distributors, and users; and fourth, after acceptance, to publish and promulgate the standard for the information and guidance of buyers and sellers of the commodity.

4. *Announcement and promulgation.*—When the standard has been endorsed by a satisfactory majority of production or consumption in the absence of active, valid opposition, the success of the project is announced. If, however, in the opinion of the standing committee or of the Department of Commerce, the support of any standard is inadequate, the right is reserved to withhold promulgation and publication.